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PLAN FOR INDIA

Commons Opposition Told Of Decision

London, May 21.
The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, and the Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten, have informed the Conservative opposition of the plan of procedure for the transfer of power which the Viceroy will lay before the conference of Indian leaders at Delhi on June 2.

Mr Attlee and Lord Mountbatten outlined the proposals to the Conservative leader, Mr Winston Churchill, his deputy, Mr Anthony Eden, and the House of Lords Conservative leader, Lord Cranborne, in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister will also inform the orthodox Liberal Party leader, Mr Clement Davis, of the proposals for procedure.

It is emphasised that the opposition has been informed and not consulted.

There is no question of the Labour Government inviting opposition advice on the proposals. It will act entirely on its own initiative. Equally, although it has been informed of what is proposed, the opposition will be entirely free to make such action as it thinks fit.

It is considered unlikely that the opposition, whatever its reaction, will take any parliamentary action until the resumption of Parliament on June 3, after the Whitman recess.

REPORT DENIED

Official quarters today discredited the report circulated in India that if the Indian political leaders were not coming to London, it was because they had been informed by the Secretary of State for India, Lord Listowel, would accompany Lord Mountbatten and General Lord Ismay, the Viceroy's Chief-of-staff, back to New Delhi.

An official spokesman described the report as completely untrue, adding: "This suggestion was the resurrection of a similar story that crept out without the slightest possible foundation a fortnight ago."

The spokesman added: "It may be taken as definite that when the Viceroy returns to Delhi from London he will carry with him the clear view and authority of the British Government to act on his own initiative in the immediate future in the light of the agreed British policy decisions."

ATTLEE'S TIMETABLE

In spite of official indication of Mr Attlee's hope to conclude major talks between the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission experts by Friday, some quarters still express doubt that this will be possible. The Viceroy is holding himself at the disposal of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet until the last minute before the "deadline" for his return to Delhi, which is May 29.

If the talks keep to the Prime Minister's schedule and finish on Friday, Lord Mountbatten will continue to work here with his advisers over the weekend and in the event of a Downing Street summons, the final Cabinet-Viceroy meeting can be held on Wednesday.

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

A Brutal Sentence

MANY will be hard put to find reflected in the sentence of eight years' hard labour passed yesterday on Gracie the humane justice which is traditionally associated with British law. It is a brutal punishment, more so because it is supposed to have taken into consideration mitigating pleas and other circumstances. The seriousness of Gracie's crime will not be denied, but there were features about the case which entitled it to be treated on its special merits. Gracie, unable to afford counsel, made a defence statement which, far from being challenged, was confirmed by the prosecution. But his plea appears to have been discounted. The accused admitted his offence, but strikingly enough no attempt was made to prove to what extent it had affected the allied war effort. Unlike scores of other traitors and collaborators now free, Gracie made no pecuniary gain out of his activities. He is, in fact, one of the small fry who, it seems, are destined to pay the full penalty while others of more influence may remain untouched. None of

"MENACE TO WORLD PEACE"

British Labourites Denounce Truman's Policy

London, May 21.
Five divisional Labour parties announced today that they would ask the annual conference of Britain's majority Labour Party to condemn American aid to Greece and Turkey as a threat to world peace.

Their emergency resolution also demands United Nations investigation of American policy in Turkey on the grounds that this policy tends to produce international friction.

They said they would ask permission from the Standing Orders Committee to move the resolution as an emergency measure at the party conference opening in Margate next Monday.

The text of the resolution was as follows: "Firstly, this conference notes that President Truman's decision to give military and economic assistance to Greece and Turkey was taken without consulting the British Government and in disregard of the obligations of the United Nations Charter; "Secondly, it is firmly of the opinion that the methods and purposes of this policy constitute a menace to world peace and are a negation of the democratic principles for the preservation of which the grave sacrifices of last war were made;

Stassen's New Idea

Jefferson, Iowa, May 21.
Mr Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1948, advocated that the United States devote 10 per cent of its total national production of goods and food for the next 10 years "to building for world wide peace, plenty, and freedom."

"It should not be a sharp ending programme. It should be a practical, sound, long vision, business-like approach to the situation that exists in the world today and to what we can foresee in the years ahead," Stassen said.

He added: "We should request the views of the Social and Economic Council of UNO not to the manner to which we should administer this fund and should welcome their continuing advice. But we must ourselves actually administer the programme and control the rate and type of production supplies, so as to safeguard against inflationary effects or diversion from our purposes abroad."

The five divisional parties sponsor the resolution, which is in the names of Messrs. E. G. Spelton, E. G. Spelton, E. G. Spelton, E. G. Spelton, and E. G. Spelton.

EMERGENCY MATTER

They said they were raising the question as an emergency matter because President Truman did not announce his aid programme until after the deadline for submitting resolutions had expired.

Konni Zilliacus, one of the Labour Party's foreign policy rebels in the Commons and the Gateshead delegate to the conference, said: "The sponsors of the emergency resolution point out that President Truman's decision to intervene in Greece and Turkey is an event of historic importance, profoundly affecting Britain's international position and policy and the whole world situation."

An attempt to bring the matter before the Parliamentary Labour Party to curb the Left Wing "rebels" was overwhelmingly defeated.

The chairman, Mr Maurice Webb, in a private talk before meeting with Prime Minister Attlee, decided not

Visit To Monty Postponed

London, May 21.
Marshal Alexander Vassilievsky, Soviet Army Chief of Staff, has declined the invitation to visit England in June, because of "extremely heavy pressure of work", the War Office announced today.

The announcement said a message had been received by Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery in which Vassilievsky conveyed his "very best wishes" but declined Montgomery's invitation.

Lord Montgomery invited Marshal Vassilievsky to visit England when the British Chief of Imperial General Staff was a guest of the Soviet Army in Moscow last January.

Marshal Vassilievsky, the War Office said, had advised Lord Montgomery that the visit would be impossible now.

"In view also of Lord Montgomery's numerous engagements during the summer, it has been agreed that the visit should be postponed till a later date," the announcement said.—United Press.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Progress Report

London, May 22.
Mr Fred Bellenger, the War Minister said today that the progress of war crimes trials at military courts in Singapore, Hongkong, Malaya, Burma and Borneo was being satisfactorily maintained. By April 25, 687 Japanese and Koreans had been tried. Of these 53 had been sentenced to life imprisonment and 235 to death.

The latter figure included sentences not yet confirmed and 168 death sentences had so far been carried out.

There are now 141 either on trial or awaiting trial with the cases against them completed, and 1,995 are in custody whose cases are under investigation or who are suspects held pending investigation.

AUSTRALIAN TRIALS

Latest figure from the Australian authorities showed that 733 Japanese had been tried by Australian military courts at Singapore, Port Darwin and Rabaul.

Of these 371 had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 142 to death. In Singapore at the end of April five accused were still awaiting trial by Australian courts, 41 accused had also been tried by the U.S. courts in Japan in cases involving British victims. Thirty-four had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment and seven to death.

There were no figures at present available to show how many were awaiting trial in Japanese military courts. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the dates when the war crimes trials by British military courts were expected to be completed.—Associated Press.

SMUGGLER DICK RETURNS TO SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND

London, May 21.
The days of Smuggler Dick are back on England's long South Coast.

Mysterious lights flicker in the Channel mist. Somewhere between the chalk cliffs of Dover, and the rugged red rocks of Cornwall, a small boat glides ashore. Crates and cases are transferred to a waiting truck. There is the sound of an engine starting, and then silence.

A week to ten days later, scarce French comets appear in London West End night clubs. American nylon goes on sale—under the counter—in certain smart Mayfair shops. Hundreds of jewels from Amsterdam change hands in grubby East End cafes.

It's big business, this post-war smuggling and more profitable than ever before, owing to the shortage of luxury goods in Great Britain and sky-high customs duties and purchase taxes. The London Daily Graphic recently estimated the smuggler's annual turnover at £1,000,000.

However big this illegal traffic, the British Treasury, in co-operation with Scotland Yard, is out to smash it. Revenue cutters that did wartime

CRICKET SCORES

S. African Bowlers Punished

London, May 21.
Oxford University, declaring at 303 for nine wickets, knocked out their highest score of the season so far against the South Africans at Oxford.

They declared with only seven minutes left for play, but the tourists played out time and scored nine runs with all wickets intact.

W. G. Keighley, in his second match for Oxford, hit a faultless 105 and practically ensured himself of a place in the Oxford side against Cambridge. He batted four and a quarter hours, during which time he showed exceptionally sound defence, and the fact that he hit 15 fours shows how well he picked out the balls to punish.

M. P. Donnelly, captain, batted in sparkling fashion while helping Keighley to add 84 for the third wicket and, despite a middle of the innings collapse, more good hitting came from Bloy and Turvey.

McVillo's policy of giving Oxford the first use of a dead pitch, after winning the toss, did not prove successful. Until late in the day the ball came off too slowly to give bowlers any help.

GODDARD, 9 FOR 41

In County games, 40-year-old Tom Goddard, Gloucestershire's right-arm off spin bowler, was in fine form at Bristol. He had the Nottinghamshire batsmen in trouble from the start and finished with the analysis of 21.4 overs, eight maidens, 41 runs, 9 wickets.

Centuries by Emmett and Crapp, which followed, put Gloucestershire in a very strong position. Denis Compton carried his bat in a fine 88 not out for Middlesex at Lords. He batted two and a half hours and hit 14 fours, chiefly drives and leg strokes. He actually made 17 out of the last 38 runs scored, the outstanding run being from a no ball.

Close of play scores were: At Oxford: Oxford University 303 for nine declared (Keighley-105, Donnelly 45, Bloy not out 45). South Africa nine for no wicket. At Bristol: Middlesex 207 (Compton not out 88). Worcestershire 67 for four.

At Sheffield: Glamorgan 154 (Dyson 82, Coxon five for 53). Yorkshire 118 for two (Watson not out 56). Yorkshire not out 50.

At Bristol: Nottinghamshire 129 (Hardstaff 91, Goddard nine for 41). Gloucestershire 253 for four (Emmett not out 102, Crapp 100).

At Ilford: Essex 200 (Dodd 67, Hume 83, Tremlett six for 84). Somerset 88 for five.—Reuter.

Death Sentence For Deaf Mutes

Vienna May 21.
Two deaf mutes, Franz Elend and Hermann Riffel, were sentenced to death today for murdering a Viennese couple and ransacking their home.

As the court pronounced sentence, their nurse crossed her arms over her breast to make them understand. They understood.—United Press.

Jewish-Arab Strife Breaks Out

Three Incidents Reported

Jerusalem, May 21.
The British authorities announced today that a number of incidents between Jews and Arabs—the first since the bloody outbreaks of 1939—occurred late last night in the Petah-Tikvah area.

The official announcement followed by many hours a communique from the Hagana, Jewish underground army, in which full credit was taken for the raid on the Arab

village of Feja. The Hagana communique claimed from five to seven Arabs killed and said the leader of the Jewish raiding party was wounded fatally.

The British announcement said one Arab was killed and three others wounded after a group of Jews entered a Feja cafe. As they departed, the Jews dropped mines which later detonated and wrecked the establishment.

A Jewish watchman was held up and disarmed by a gang of Arabs who killed his horse.

The third incident occurred between Petah-Tikvah and Yehudiya village, when 25 armed Jews fired a number of shots, killing one Arab and leaving a land mine in the vicinity, the announcement said.

The authorities said special police action was being taken.

FRANCE'S CRISIS

Beset With Strikes

Paris, May 21.
While the provinces of France seethed with violent anti-government demonstrations and widespread strikes, Premier Paul Ramadier and his Ministers of Labour and Industrial Production discussed tonight how to meet the gas and electric workers' wage increase ultimatum, which expires tonight.

The workers are demanding a 15 per cent wage increase, plus a production bonus.

A point of possible conflict was seen in the fact that the government has until now steadfastly refused to grant any wage increases.

Unless they are given some measure of satisfaction, the workers have threatened, they will retaliate by causing sporadic gas and current cuts throughout France.

The cities of Lyons and Dijon were the scenes of violent demonstrations against government-controlled economy and faulty food supplies.

FULL-FLEDGED RIOT

Eight thousand people demonstrated last night at Dijon, causing a full-fledged riot as they stormed government buildings, smashing furniture and burning archives.—The Prefect was on his way to Paris tonight to report the incident to the government.

This morning the great silk-spinning city of Lyons was also gripped by a wave of popular indignation.

Without warning, the Prefect last night issued an order that all bread tickets had been cancelled in an effort to prevent the wholesale use of phony bread tickets in the area. But tickets were to be used in their stead, the order said.

Workers and their wives in the popular industrial quarter of Voise immediately rose in protest.

Workers deserted their plants and demonstrated in the streets, while 3,000 housewives marched on the Prefecture building, shouting "No bread, no work."

At nine a.m. the strike in the area was general as demonstrators forced their way through police cordons and into the office of Prefect Paul Gregoire with cries of "Bread, bread."

The Prefect was literally hauled to a balcony and forced to a hastily-improvised loud speaker. To the accompaniment of angry jeers, hoots and catcalls from the crowd, he was forced publicly to rescind his order.—United Press.

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BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

THE FUND WILL CLOSE ON 31ST MAY

Already acknowledged (Per "H.K. Telegraph")	\$244,843.45
C. Bros. (in memory of the late Mr H. Green)	10.00
Canton Overseas Trading Co.	200.00
E. G. Gerondal & Co., Ltd.	200.00
Sergeants Mess, 1st. Bn. The Devonshire Regiment	200.00
Mrs S. H. Ash	100.00
Total	\$445,043.45

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.GEORGE RAFT
JOAN BENNETT
VIVIAN BLAINE
PEGGY ANN GARNER**NOB HILL**

IN TECHNICOLOR

CENTRAL

THEATRE

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.Cassidy crashes thru with
another thrilling adventure**THE SHOWDOWN**
with WILLIAM BOYD
GEORGE C. HAYES, RUSSELL HAYDEN
DISTRIBUTED BY
WARNER BROS. PRODUCTIONS

COMMENCING FRIDAY

"PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE"
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE**ORIENTAL**SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 P.M.
HERE COME THE SCREEN'S BIGGEST LAUGHS!
... BRIGHTEST SONGS! ... LOVELIEST GIRLS!SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
DANNY KAYE
THE KID FROM BROOKLYN
with VIRGINIA MAYO-VERA-ELLEN
The GOLDWYN GIRLS
HESTER ARLE - EYE JACKS - STEVE CARROLL - FAY SARTER - LONELY STAMPER
Produced by ROBERTSON Z. BRIDGES - Screen by ROBERTSON Z. BRIDGES and NORMAN KRASNA
Based on a Play by LYNN BERRY and HARRY CLINE**ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL**OPENING TO-MORROW
BE SURE TO SEE HIS BEST!**CLAUDE RAINS**
PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE
AS MATRAC, THE DEVOTED...This remarkable supporting cast:
CLAUDE RAINS-MICHELLE MORGAN-PHILIP BOON-SYDNEY GREENSTREET-HELMUT DANTHE
PETER LOHRE-GERO TUDIAS-A HAL B. WALLIS PRODUCTION-DIRECTED BY MICHAEL CURTIZ**BURMA**

IN a great house overlooking London's once-aristocratic Belgrave Square sits a general, at a massive desk set on a large square of red carpet.

Passers-by rarely glance up at his window, anyone who does has a sporting chance of glimpsing a powerful figure, equally recognisable in battle dress or lounge suit as General Sir William Slim, one-time scourge of the Jap and today Commandant of the senior school of the British Empire—the Imperial Defence College.

This is the man who once said that the reason he liked to visit his fighting troops in the front line was not to raise their morale, but to raise his own!

Now his chances of such contacts are few. His job is to train very senior officers of Britain and the Commonwealth in the higher strategy. The globe of the world on his desk is no idle ornament. Slim's theatre is no longer Burma, but the world. His students are not only soldiers, but sailors, airmen and civil servants.

THREE SERVICES

THE college is not a new one. It was started in 1927 and the Navy, Army, and RAF take it in turn to provide commandants. General Slim is the eighth commandant and the third general to hold the post. He is also the first post-war commandant (the college was closed in 1939). To this two-year job he has brought the drive, the imagination and the personality which led the Fourteenth Army through the war's worst campaigning country.

Running the Imperial Defence College is no job for a "dug-out." It was essential to have a man with no shakies on his mind. General Sir Francis de Guingand, Monty's late Chief of Staff, stressed in his "Operation Victory" that before the war the Imperial Defence College was the only establishment for training those earmarked for high command. (Slim himself was once a pupil there.) "I very much doubt," says de Guingand, "that the syllabus of the Imperial Defence College before the war was quite what was wanted. I'll wager that now Montgomery is CIGS he will ensure that this defect in the training of generals is righted." There's little doubt that these two, the two ablest field commanders of the war (de Guingand's verdict), the two men best able to strip a problem of its "muckage," have already got together over that syllabus.

Today General Slim's 61 pupils—one of whom, by the way, is a policeman—are trained to hold high appointments in the structure of

Empire defence in peace and war. They study the place of the United Nations Organisation in the world order, and the responsibilities of the Commonwealth towards it. They debate political, economic, social and industrial problems, new weapons and strategy. Among the visiting lecturers are Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Chiefs of Service, industrialists and trade union leaders. The students pay visits to industries at home and study methods of control such as are applied today in Germany and Austria. There are no students below the rank, or equivalent rank, of brigadier. The course lasts a year.

MISSSES TROOPS

SOMETIMES Slim misses the troops. But his sturdy figure has been seen of late at soldiers' reunions in London. He will preside at a reunion of 10,000. Fourteenth Army men in the Albert Hall on June 2nd. And his voice has been heard from the fire-side loudspeaker. It is not necessarily a compliment to a general to say that he is a good man at the microphone, but when Slim broadcasts editors detail somebody to listen.

Seated at his big desk overlooking Belgrave Square he looks the wise, experienced headmaster. When he stands and removes his glasses, he is the general. His short-clipped moustache is greying and his hair is getting scanty. "Worry," he says with a smile.

What is the background of this crack soldier? Translated from Burma to Belgrave? From boyhood he was determined to be a soldier. He became an OTC cadet and was commissioned into the Warwickshire Regiment (Monty's regiment). In 1915 he went to Gallipoli where he was given a regular commission but he was wounded so badly that he was discharged as permanently unfit. Slim was too keen on the Army to take that for an answer; only he knows just how he got back into uniform. He fought in France and Iraq—where he won the MC—and then went to India where he became a Gurkha.

Slim took to the Gurkhas and the Gurkhas took to him. Years later when he became commander of the Fourteenth Army he picked his orderlies and the guards outside his mess from these little Nepalese soldiers, and the senior of them refused promotion so that he could stay with the General.

GREAT JOB

BEFORE World War Two the General graduated at the Staff College, and later became commandant of the Senior Officers' School near Bombay. In 1939 he was a brigadier and later fought in Eritrea, where he was wounded; in Iraq, against the Vichy French in Syria; and in the Persian operations.

After commanding the 10th Indian Division he was recalled to India to take over the 1st Burma Corps then retreating. The General

recalls the day he walked into a broken-down bamboo hut and asked, "Where is my headquarters?" He was told, "This is it." He then asked, "What forces have I got and where are they?" "They told me," says the General, "I wished they hadn't." But he did a great job in that retreat. He temporarily stopped the Japanese, giving his own forces invaluable time to prepare the Indian frontier for a stand. He was always with his men and saw them back safely, a content and still fighting force.

1½ MISTAKES

HE was promoted to the command of the 15th Corps and in October 1943 took over the Fourteenth Army. Later one of his staff officers wrote of him: "The burden and responsibility lay on the shoulders of one man. It was a burden few men could have borne, and few indeed retained with the vitality and daring which enabled Slim, when the time came, to launch a campaign the boldness and speed of which startled the world. His victory will live in military history as a pattern. In overwhelming success it compares with Montgomery's advance from Alamein to Tunis."

Once Slim was described as a bulldog. He was angry. "Bulldogs are often damn bad tacticians," he said. Of his tactics he likes to talk, but usually in a self-deprecating style. About the defence of Imphal he says: "I made two mistakes. I didn't fetch the 17th back soon enough from Tiddim and they had to fight. And I didn't reckon the Japs could supply themselves through the Sonmura hills tracks. The second was only half a mistake, because they tried it, and they couldn't. So really I made only one-and-a-half mistakes. The Japs made a few more. I won't."

AN INSECT

THE General never underestimated the enemy. Of the Jap he once said: "He is an insect." When it was found that of 2,000 prisoners only about 300 were able-bodied men the remainder having

First postwar commandant of the Imperial Defence College — where the Empire's senior officers are trained for high command — is the man who led the "forgotten" Fourteenth Army to a great triumph of arms: General Sir William Slim. His visiting lecturers include Cabinet Ministers, Chiefs of Staff and Ambassadors.

TO BELGRAVE SQUARE

By PETER LAWRENCE

been picked up in such a bad state that they could not resist being taken prisoner—he remarked: "The Japanese army is the only army which really does fight to the last man and the last round. When we say we have killed 100,000 Japs we mean it. That is the number of bodies counted on the ground."

Of a staff officer he once told a story: "When two divisions were cut off in the Arakan I suggested to Major General Snelling in charge of Fourteenth Army administration that a case of rum should be dropped with each consignment of stores to speed its picking up on the ground. General Snelling replied that he had already included two cases of rum. After that I left him alone," says General Slim.

Of the irrevocably crossing: "This was one of the finest achievements of any army. We crossed it not on bridges or on boats, but on rafts, because we cheated the enemy. Our motto has been 'God helps those who help themselves,' and we sometimes add under our breath 'Because, by God, no one else does.'"

Of the speed of his army: "There was the race between the troops closing in on Rangoon from the north and those from the south. We made a book on it and I lost a lot of money."

Of complaints that the British women in India were not doing enough for the troops: "The women have done a magnificent job. There

are very few of them but I do not know of a single house that does not entertain troops. But a few people have houses in India. My wife with one child lives in a couple of rooms."

Of his Indian troops: "Believe me, and I have fought with them, some of the bravest races in the world aren't white at all. And, again, of courage: 'Courage is not merely a virtue; it is the virtue. Without it there are no other virtues.'"

"I've never met a man with moral courage who wouldn't when it was really necessary, face bodily danger. Moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage."

COURAGE

"COURAGE is an expendable quality. If there are continuous calls on our courage we begin to overdraw. If we go on overdrawing we go bankrupt—we break down." "Complete cowards are almost nonexistent."

It was not without wisdom that the Government appointed this man to command the Imperial Defence College. One of very many good reasons was his ability to handle other branches of the Services. "My officers," he once said, "have got to know the air side whether they've got wings on their tunics or not. It's like saying only men with ankles in their buttonholes can climb trees."

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

IN "Lady Gregory's Journals" there is a story of a famous pianist paying a visit to Ireland. He could not get a cabin in the boat until he said that he was going to Ireland to play. He got the cabin at once, and was most impressed by the favour thus paid to music. Later he discovered that the purser thought he was a member of an English football team on its way to play in Ireland.

Murder of an elephant (IX)

EIGHT crestfallen dons, lined up before Malpractice, confessed that the monotony of their diet had driven them to plan to kill Bingo. Mr. Walver had led the animal into an ambush and after a swig of poison the beast had fallen to the ground dead. "My rats are monotonous, too," said Fang, "but I do not kill and eat dons." "Bad logic," muttered the Master. Malpractice, horror struck, said: "This is worse than murder. You slaughtered an animal for food without informing the Ministry. Had you given bits of elephant away, you would have committed an even more serious offence. As it is, you infringed the regulations. I shall make my report to the Ministry." "Cannot the whole episode be hushed up?" asked the Master. Malpractice shot a look of loathing at him. "This," he said, "is no mere case of murder. Suppose everyone started killing and eating

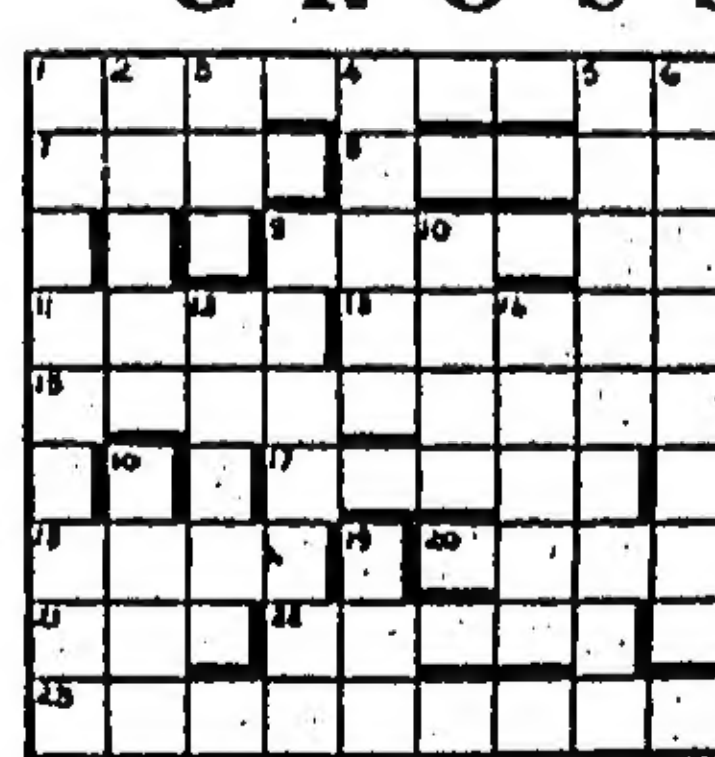
elephants! 'No. I must make an example of you,' 'Fang,' said the Master, "we must get you another elephant." "A camel might be less suitable," retorted the student satirically.

The Strabismus plan

DR STRABISMUS (Whom God Preserve) of Utrecht has submitted to the Ministry of Transport his No-Way traffic plan. The pith of the scheme is that every street in London would be numbered. On alternate days, at alternate hours, no traffic would be allowed to travel in either direction. But working by even numbers and odd numbers, all traffic would be allowed to travel in alternate hours. To take an example: A car proceeding from London would be permitted to go by streets in the even numbers category until 11.30, and then only in one direction and until 11.45. And so on.

Colchester native's pearl hoard

THE new Post Office Telephone Directory, containing nothing but wrong numbers, is almost ready. It is felt that if a subscriber can be given a wrong number with as little delay as possible he will be more inclined to wait patiently for the right number.

CROSSWORDAcross
1. A fighting hawk. (9)
2. The way some people date. (4)
3. Said to be this sort of shower that causes hay fever. (9)
4. What the cockney would call something that wasn't there. (6)
5. Only partly in horse migration. (4)
18. Springs. (5)
19. From 20, Enu 21, Eel.Down
6. Sometimes laid but never by a bird. (6)
7. London fancy, they're having one for June now. (4)
8. Beginning of a leak. (3)
9. Do. (5)
10. Provides you with a bored mile. (9)
11. Down
12. Philosopher who gives you a total rise. (9)
13. Less frequent. (5)
14. Central. (5)
15. It's a tag. (9)
16. I leave the parson with his building. (7)
17. Means a change for the dwelling. (6)
18. Correct reasoning. (5)
19. Consider. (4)
20. Leave from gun operators. (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Hornet; 2. Aeroplanes; 3. Cereus; 4. Bait; 5. Hay fever; 6. No; 7. No; 8. No; 9. No; 10. No; 11. No; 12. No; 13. No; 14. No; 15. No; 16. No; 17. No; 18. No; 19. No; 20. No. Down: 1. No; 2. No; 3. No; 4. No; 5. No; 6. No; 7. No; 8. No; 9. No; 10. No; 11. No; 12. No; 13. No; 14. No; 15. No; 16. No; 17. No; 18. No; 19. No; 20. No.

THE POCKET REPUBLIC FACES RUIN**SAN MARINO CLAIMS WAR DAMAGE FROM ALLIES**

THE oldest and smallest republic in the world—San Marino, in Italy, founded 1,600 years ago—on the threshold of financial ruin unless the Allies agree to pay a bill for war damage estimated at the equivalent of £2,500,000, put forward by the San Marino authorities. Overlooking the shores of the Adriatic, some 12 miles from the Italian town of Rimini, the tiny republic is now passing through the greatest financial crisis since it was founded in the year 300 A.D.

The Republic's claims, which have been laid before the Allied authorities and the United States and British representatives to the Holy See by Dr. Mario Moresca, Consul-general of San Marino in Rome, are based on the destruction caused by an Allied air raid on June 28, 1944.

During this raid, the San Marino authorities say, extensive damage was done to the Republic's capital of the same name, and at least 65 citizens were killed and many others wounded.

The Allies, according to reports, replied to the claim by maintaining that the Germans were using San Marino railway station as a dump for their munitions and that the raid was a regrettable necessity of war.

Later, it is claimed, the Allies admitted in a letter that there was not much evidence to sustain the alleged presence of German ammunition in the railway station, and no other bombings took place. Details of the damage were contained in a large volume presented by the San Marino Government to the Allied Commission in Rome in April 1945, as well as to the Ameri-

can and British Embassies and Allied representatives at the Vatican.

Included in the bill are claims for damage allegedly sustained through the occupation of the Republic by the British 8th Army from September 21 to October 20, 1944. The Government of San Marino maintains that it is absolutely incapable of meeting the requests of the citizens who suffered loss through Allied action and who are pressing their claims for reparations.

The Government claims, despite the suppression of the Republic's liberties by the Italian Fascist regime, that the republic was never completely overthrown as an independent state, and maintained rigid neutrality in the war.

In fact, San Marino declared war on Germany in 1944 and never signed any peace document in 1918 or after. She was still "at war" with Germany in 1939 and can almost claim to be one of the first, if not the very first, of the Allies of World War Two.

Whether or not the Allies will meet San Marino's claim, it is fairly obvious that the little republic cannot long continue to survive as an independent state within Italy. It is equally obvious that, realising that no possible aid can be forthcoming from the Italian Government, the San Marino authorities have turned to the Allies to obtain whatever help they can muster in that quarter.

Covering some 32 square miles, San Marino has a gallant history of quiet, progressive and peaceful rule for the 1,600 years of her existence. Founded in 300 A.D. by two sim-

ple workmen—Marino and Leo—the original settlement, which centred round the 2,250 foot peak of Monte Titano, today numbers some 18,000 inhabitants, living for the most part in the three main towns of San Marino, Borgo Maggiore and Serravalle.

The republic is governed by a sovereign Grand Council of 60 members, with legislative and administrative powers, elected for six years by universal suffrage.

This Grand Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent, who have executive power. These Captains are elected every six months and are re-eligible only every three years.

It is one of the little republic's proudest boasts that never until the last war had her boundaries been violated by invading armies.

The authorities would not say whether by this they referred to the Germans or the British 8th Army, both of whom entered the Republic.

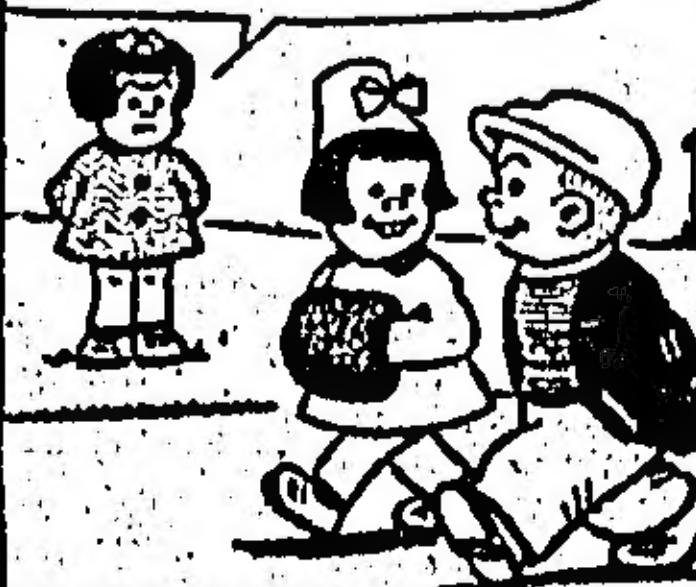
San Marino's peaceful existence is emphasised by the fact that the last war in which the republic took part, with fully recognised military formations, was in 1455, when they joined Lord of the Dukes of Montefeltro, forces of the Umbrian district of Urbino, against the great Malatesta family, the Dukes of Rimini.

When Napoleon occupied Italy, he halted at the frontiers of San Marino.

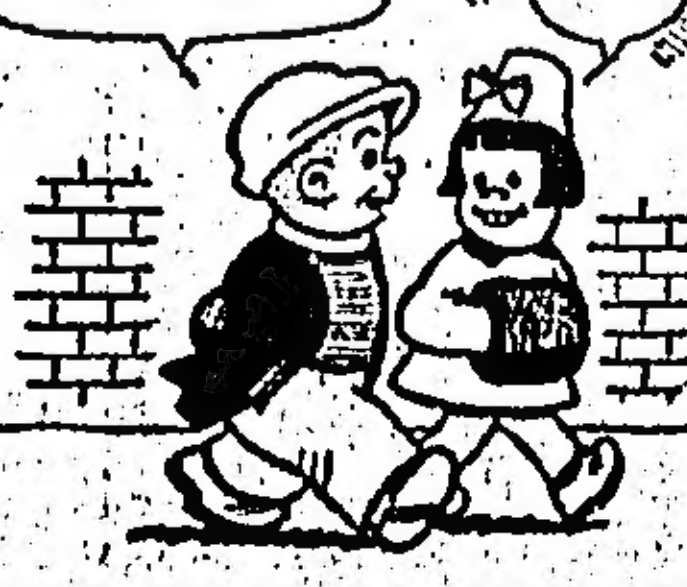
Italy's national hero, Garibaldi, fought and found safety within San Marino's limits in 1849 when he was being pursued by the Austrians following the fall of the Roman Republic.—Reuter.

NANCY Vanishing Incentive

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Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Adolphe Ella for Lois Leeds.
Here's the Man's Eye View of a famous teacher and stylist in hair design.

MAN'S EYE VIEW

Adolphe Ella, famous American teacher and stylist, has many interesting ideas about hair, women and the hair designers who do women's hair.

Mr. Ella has a feeling for the dramatic but he puts it to practical use by teaching the hairdressers and hair stylists the art of imparting their knowledge. He feels that women should have a real understanding of their own needs for hair design. If Upwave hair is good on YOU, then wear it that way but have the movement so that you can wear it Down and still have the same movement, either back from the face or toward the face.

He also works to give a "crusading spirit" to his pupils. "He wants them to give their clients more than just a newly designed hairdo. They must build up a sympathetic understanding between themselves and their clients," says Ella. "they must try to know the woman's needs before giving her a style job." While he wants the style element, he also wants the woman's individuality stressed and complemented.

This man is sincere in his objective, he imparts a feeling of confidence when you talk with him, when

Minute Make-up by GABRIELLE



For your pretty cotton blouses and vests, put several teaspoonsful of cologne into your starch. You'll be fragrant and you will have a "fresh as spring" scent about you. Ironing brings out the odor!

you analyze his ideas. As he is also a sculptor, he often creates hair designs in this way before discussing them with his pupils. He models his hands with flowing but realistic movement and then interprets this in human hair.

The idea of understanding the client appeals to me, as it would to all women who, I think, often get a new hairdo but not an individual one for them, and I applaud Adolphe Ella's lectures and his teaching—may it spread far and wide!

KILLED SKIRTS AGAIN

Killed skirts are creeping up into favour again in Paris, Rosette Hargrove of the New York World Telegram reports.

Patou's collection never fails to offer a wide choice of creations eminently suited to Paris life. Slick tailors all offer subtle details in cut and trimming with slender skirts which look right from morning till dusk and always completed by exquisite hand-made blouses which form an integral part of the outfit. The same principle applied to a group of midsummer printed crepe suits in soft pastels; many featuring killed skirts. For resort wear, linens in bright colours and white are fashioned into crisp dresses, sometimes topped by matching corduroy unfitted jackets.

Formal afternoon models include many navy and black silk crepes in either the sheath line with diagonal draped effects through the hips or finely killed skirts and bodices trimmed in discreet touches of open-work embroidery topped by pastel wool coats. Several have elbow length sleeves of banded platinum fox.

Dinner ensembles include a grey-blue crepe dress with looped drapery from the skirt to the bodice, extending over the arm tops. Evening gowns offer a choice of beautifully draped crepe or satin sheaths and romantic organdie or net, with flowing pleated skirts and strapless bodices. Outstanding is a slender sheath of black crepe with a rippling hem trimmed in wide bands of white sequins at the bodice and hips, and above the knees a band of emerald green velvet ribbon. It has an off-shoulder décolleté.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"See, darling? Mother just ate some, too!"

Four Coldest Members Of The British Army

The four coldest members of the British Army just now are one Signals officer and three RE officers. They are members of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, which is mapping parts of the Antarctic, collecting geological and biological specimens and doing meteorological work.

INFLUENCE OF NAZIS IN BIG BANKS

The Americans have dismissed more than 14,000 bankers in the two-year clean-up of the corrupt Nazi fiscal system, Mr. Theodore H. Ball, Military Government finance director, said today.

The figure, covering only the American zone, was inflated by the mass infiltration of Hitler henchmen into Germany's financial structure in the middle 1930's, Mr. Ball explained. By grabbing control of larger public and private institutions, they stored these organizations into a position "closely tied up with financing the war effort," he said.

Although Nazis were gradually pulled from executive posts in 1945 and 1946, several of the larger banks continued their former operations in the British and American zones until recently, Mr. Ball—who is a Treasury Department expert on loan to the Military Government—said.

This made necessary the recent crackdown on three of Germany's financial giants—the Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank by the American Military Government.

"Active Nazis wielded tremendous influence through interlocking board directorates and built these into powerful organizations which operated virtually unhampered," continued Mr. Ball.

Appointment Of Custodians

He likened the Military Government's Law 57, stripping power from this trio, to the American decartelization programme aimed at eliminating "undue concentrations of economic power."

The law provides for nominal abolition of the three banks and limits their activities to state level in the American zone. It calls for appointment of custodians, who shall renounce the banks in each state. Clearings, heretofore conducted independently through the bank branches, must be routed through each state central bank under the new law.

Mr. Ball predicted that the three banks would remain broken up "as long as we are here, since Law 57 is to apply 'pending final determination of the future financial structure of Germany.' This is the goal toward which virtually no progress had been announced in nearly two years of four-power occupation," United Press.

GOLD COAST BAND FOR PALACE

The Band of the Gold Coast Police, which arrived in London by air from West Africa recently, on a four months' tour of the United Kingdom, will play on June 10 at Buckingham Palace.

Consisting of 15 Africans; whose sole qualification on enlistment was "a liking for music"—but who are now clever musicians—the Band has an extensive repertoire of military band music including standard overtures, operatic and light selections, film music, xylophone duets and trios, cornet, post-horn, piccolo and trombone solos.

This visit will be the first occasion on which the Band has played outside the Gold Coast.

The bandmen, all of whom understand English and, in some cases, read and speak it quite well, are exceptionally good at memorizing and can extemporise on the African folk tunes which are used for dancing the "high-life," a dance peculiar to West Africa.

The Bandmaster is Mr. T. Stenning, formerly bandmaster of the 11th Hussars (the "Cherry pickers") and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. He took up his present appointment in 1943.

APPEAL FOR RESTRAINT

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate to the United Nations Security Council, has issued a plea to leaders in various walks of life throughout the world to use the "utmost responsibility and restraint" in discussing problems before the United Nations.

Lange said it was to be deplored that the discussion of problem of United States aid to Greece and Turkey "has been linked with talk about an alleged, irrepressible conflict of ideologies, of ways of life, and even of war."

He said he addressed his appeal to "all governments, political organizations, political leaderships, publishers, writers, press and radio throughout the world, to all those who influence public opinion in whatever country, to use their utmost responsibility and restraint when discussing the delicate problems before us."—Associated Press.

The Signals officer is Major K. S. Pierce-Butler, from North Baddesley, Southampton, who has recently taken command of the Survey. He came into the news recently when, as magistrate of Marguerite Bay, in Southwest Graham Land, he wrote a polite official note to the commander of a neighbouring American base asking the exact reason for the flying of an American flag in the territory.

The question of who owns the many different tracts in the Antarctic has not been cleared up, but Major Pierce-Butler and the Americans have not together and decided that though they have to write stiffly polite notes to each other, the issue is not a personal one.

The other army officers in the FIDS are Capt. W.N. Croft, Capt. J.R.F. Joyce and Capt. V.I. Russell, all of the Royal Engineers, who are being relieved after a long spell in the snow and ice. Their job, says a former member of the Survey, is mainly to go out sledging, correcting maps and making new ones and doing meteorological work, in which they are helped by civilians and members of the Royal Navy.

They live in wooden huts, double-lined with aluminium foil to keep the heat in. Their diet is mostly tinned food to which they add some very fine fish, seal steaks and penguin eggs. In their spare time—and there is not much of it—they can enjoy winter sports, they can stay indoors and get excellent reception of the BBC's programmes or they can wait. A relief ship arrives once a year and changes their stock of books.

Stamp Sales Cover Costs

The Survey started at the end of 1943, when a party commanded by Lt-Commander J.W.S. Marr, RNVR, who had been with Shackleton in 1922, went to the Antarctic and established bases. Control of the Survey was handed over to the Colonial Office in 1945, but servicemen, all volunteers, continued to be members of the expedition. The territories of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, over which they operate, include groups of islands in the South Atlantic and part of the mainland of the Antarctic continent.

Seven buses have been established, each with a meteorological station and a post office. The sale of the post office stamps to philatelists have produced nearly enough profit to pay the costs of the expedition.

The Survey is going into the possibilities of weather forecasting in the South Atlantic, and is keeping a careful watch on the development and movement of Antarctic depressions. The geological and biological collections are being gathered to help in making a systematic study of the whole Falkland sector of the Antarctic.

Another of the expedition's jobs is to study the adaptation of the human body to low temperatures.



Public To See Atom Splitting

The public will be permitted to witness an actual atom-splitting demonstration at the Mid-America Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio, which opens today.

The atom bomb in "civilian clothes"—by the grace of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission—will be the main feature of the exposition. Franklin D. Roosevelt actually will take place. The public will be able to see the registration of energy released when the atom of uranium is bombarded with a special apparatus. Geiger counters attached to public address systems and electric light relays will reveal the release of some 200 million volts of energy.

This first non-secret demonstration of what made the atom bomb tick was okayed by the United States Commission, which is also furnishing the needed uranium.

The exhibition of what is perhaps the most important scientific development in recorded history is designed to give the layman "a personal introduction to the great discovery he has been reading about and seeing only in pictures," John A. Crawford, managing director of the exhibition, said.—United Press.

MALAYA MAY ENTER 1948 OLYMPICS

A meeting of various Singapore sporting bodies and associations is being planned with a view to forming a Malayan Olympic Committee to enable Malaya to take part in the 1948 Olympic Games in London, said the Singapore Public Relations Officer, Mr. G. G. Thomson, in a broadcast from Radio Malaya.

At a later date a Pan-Malayan meeting will be held to establish a Malayan Committee, which will decide on the events Malaya is to enter for, the scheme for training and the system of selection of competitors.

Such a move, Mr. Thomson said, would give increasing purpose and incentive to amateur sports in Malaya, and also put the country on the sports map.

SCOTTISH NEWSLETTER:

SCOTS SONGS PHONEY, SAYS MUSIC TEACHER

By GARRY LUNZIE

Oh! the clashing clavier and the clanging of the clasp that has been going on! Scottish songs and Scottish choirs are in jeopardy and there has been a consequent sharpening of dirks and shean dhus amid darkening brows!

It all began at Dundee when Mr. Cedric Thorpe Davis, Master of Music at St. Andrews University, started talking about the songs of Scotland and the choirs of the tartanlands. Mr. Davis does not think very much of them, as he told the spring session of the Scottish School Music Association.

A lot of the Scots Songs are strictly phoney, according to Mr. Davis. Many of them written by Englishmen or Italians. Also, the worthy musician says the songs are associated with a state of intoxication and, he claims, are for nothing else, but fit back room of a public house.

Certainly a number of the songs are of the ratchet-swinging, tartan-tamined devotees of soccer internationals come into the class, but there are many others far removed from this category.

And his remarks about Scottish choirs are just on the hard side. He says they are overrated and that they produce nothing to compare with the massed voices in the ensembles from Huddersfield and Sheffield. There it is.

And the defenders of Scottish singing are fairly fuming. They will not have Mr. Davis dumping our beautiful ballad and folk music into the back seat of the last bus on a Saturday night, as it were.

Defence Of Choir
"He's wavering," said Mr. Jack Barclay, one of the organisers of the Glasgow Musical Festival. Mr. Barclay pointed out that the children's choir, which competed every year in Glasgow, were of the highest standard to be found anywhere. An English adjudicator had described Clyde-

side as a "nest of nightingales" and this view had been subscribed to many times by others.

Mr. Moonie, of Edinburgh, whose children's choirs are famous throughout Scotland, went to the defence of Sir Hugh Robertson and the Glasgow Orpheus Choir. He described it as being unmatched throughout the world for its virtuosity.

The songs of Scotland, other musical authorities claimed, came from old pipe and violin tunes and not from English or Italian pens. And the lovely folk tunes from the Islands, such as the Hebrides, could hardly be claimed by any other country.

I fancy Mr. Davis did not mean to include any of the music of the Gaels in his condemnation. What he was probably getting at was the music of the music hall and the ersatz ballads which mean about the mistiness of the Highlands and the others concerned with McTavishes and Macgregors and the like. But his remarks about the choirs might have been toned down a bit.

Sunday Dancing
I have further news about the Sunday dancing at Dalkeith, the town near Edinburgh where a great social experiment is being carried out. They have had their second Sunday night public "hop" and the minister "body" from St. Nicholas Church, the Rev. W. A. Dunnett, a silver-haired gentleman, addressed the 600 on citizenship during the interval for 10 minutes. There was some noise at the back of the hall at the beginning, but the parson was cheered by the dancers at the finish. Mr. Dunnett spoke under a personal strain because at that moment, his wife was undergoing an operation in an Edinburgh nursing home. His son told him it had been successful in the manager's office afterwards.

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"PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE"

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PATRONS PLEASE NOTE THAT FOR THEIR CONVENIENCE AN ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED IN THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BOOKING HOURS: 11 A.M. TO 5 P.M. DAILY

SQUEEZING BRITAIN

Washington, N. Z. May 21. The Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, today expressed regret that Egypt, Iraq and other countries were trying to "squeeze Britain for every penny she owed, without considering what Britain had done for them."

Mr. Fraser told a by-election crowd at Avon that it had not been for Britain's action in the war, "Mussolini would be ruling in Cairo and Hitler would be striding Iraq."

He said New Zealand would not join in the "stupid cry" that Britain was down and out.

"Britain will never be down and out," Mr. Fraser said.—United Press.

BILL SENT BY AIR TO TRUMAN

Washington, May 21. The \$400,000,000 bill for aid to Greece and Turkey, passed by Congress last week, was today flown to President Truman for his signature at Grand View, Missouri, where the President is now with his sick mother, the White House announced.

The ceremonial signature of the bill was to have been held last Monday, but the final action necessary before the aid programme becomes law was postponed when President Truman rushed to his ailing mother's bedside.

The House of Representatives today agreed to the \$350,000,000 foreign aid relief programme as recommended by President Truman. Earlier the House defeated the move to return the bill to the Congressional Committee with the recommendation that foreign aid be limited to \$200,000,000.

The Senate passed the bill a few minutes after the House of Representatives had given it its approval. It will now go to the President for his signature.—Reuter.

WHAT THE FLOODS HAVE MEANT TO BRITAIN

Visitor To Give Talk From ZBW

Just what the winter floods have meant to England will be described by Mr. Trevor Glenn, well-known BBC broadcaster, when he goes to the ZBW microphone at 8.15 next Saturday evening. In a talk entitled "Aftermath" he will trace the effects of the devastating weather which has befallen the country since last autumn, and will emphasise the dangers with which they confront the nation today.

Mr. Glenn told a "Telegraph" representative that he was very impressed by the Flood Relief donations which Hongkong was contributing to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Every cent, he declared, would be used to its fullest advantage.

He appreciated the opportunity of being able to tell Hongkong something about the floods and their disastrous effects before the local fund closes.

Mr. Glenn, who is a retired Royal Navy commander, is primarily in Hongkong to give lectures to the troops. He expects to visit Japan from Hongkong.

He recently returned to England from an extensive lecture tour of Germany where he visited most of the British regiments.

Mr. Glenn is noted for his contributions to the famous BBC feature, "Postscript," in which he returns to England after his Far East tour he hopes to give another of these talks describing his impressions of that part of the world.

Mr. Glenn, who has visited every maritime country in the world except South America, has spent nearly 20 years abroad.

He was in charge of the landing party from the cruiser HMS Pyramus which made the bloodless capture of the German-held Apia, Samoa, in 1914.

He spent 26 years in the navy, including four years as Executive Officer of Australia's main naval training establishments, Flinders Naval Depot, and the training cruisers Sydney and Melbourne.

Before his Australia service he served as a lieutenant in the Pacific on HMS Torch, the last sailing sloop of the Royal Navy.

SETS NEW COURSE RECORD

Kilmarnock, Scotland, May 21. W. J. Branchy who is unattached, established a new professional record for the Barassie course here today with a brilliant 60 to lead the field in the first round of the Daily Mail £2,500 professional golf tournament. Four players besides Branchy broke 70. F. Daly, of Balmoral, D. J. Ross, of South Herls, and S. Sutton, of Leight, each had a round of 68 to share second place, while they are followed by J. Adams, of Beaconsfield, with 69.

Norman Van Nida, of Australia, who had won the last two professional tournaments in Britain, had a round of 73, and Henry Cotton 71.

Another round will be played tomorrow and a maximum of 40 will contest the final two rounds of 72 holes on Friday.—Reuter.

Britain To Contribute £12,000,000 Towards Burma's Finances

London, May 21. The British Government will contribute £12,000,000 towards the deficit in Burma's 1946/47 budget and advance £18,375,000 towards the current fiscal year's expenditure on rehabilitation projects, according to the Anglo-Burmese Financial Agreement announced here today.

The agreement, which was concluded as the result of recent negotiations between the British Treasury Mission, headed by Mr. J. I. C. Crombie, and U Thakin Mya, Finance Minister of the Burmese Interim Government, added that the possibility of converting part of Britain's interest-free loan to Burma for rehabilitation purposes "shall remain open for further consideration in the light of future developments in the general economic and financial situation."

SENTENCE OF DEATH COMMUTED

Rome, May 21. The death sentence on the Italian schoolteacher, Maria Pasquonelli, for the assassination of Brigadier R. W. de Winton, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

An announcement from the Italian President's office today stated that President De Nicola was informed of the commutation by the acting Allied Supreme Commander, Lieut.-General John Lee, of the United States Army.

Pasquonelli, who was sentenced to death on April 10 for murdering Brigadier de Winton, of the XIII Infantry Brigade, at Pola, said during the trial that she shot him as a protest against "Anglo-American imperialism to which Italian Trieste was sacrificed."

The death sentence caused an outcry in the Italian newspapers, which demanded mercy.—Reuter.

Civil Servants May Strike

Prostatyn, Wales, May 21. Britain's civil servants warned the Government today that spasmodic strikes may break out in their ranks because of the delay in considering the salary increase which the workers demanded.

The Civil Service Clerical Association, now in session here, decided to submit to the National Executive Committee a resolution calling for strike action and the setting up of a strike fund to support demands.

The General Secretary, Len White, reported to the Association that there had been increased demand among members for a walkout. However, he said, he did not think a national strike would result, but regional work stoppages were highly possible.

Strike action was condemned and praised by various delegates.—United Press.

Plan For India

(Continued from Page 1)

According to present arrangements, the special meeting of the full Cabinet on Friday is intended to be the climax of the arrangements.

The steadiness with which the London talks seem to be proceeding is taken to indicate two important things.

These are, first, that the Viceroy before coming to London has obtained a large measure of agreement among the Indian leaders on the kind of procedure needed for the smooth transfer of power and second, that the Viceroy and the British Cabinet have agreed on the immediate demands of the situation.

Conversations are taking place in an atmosphere of the closest secrecy and official quarters make it clear that there will be no disclosure of the British proposals until the Viceroy presents them in their final form to the Indian leaders for their consideration.

Despite the remaining Government hopes that the Cabinet Mission plan for a united India will be once more examined, the conclusion in the British political world presupposes the inevitability of a division of India.—Reuter.

Besides contribution in respect of the budget deficit and advance to cover rehabilitation expenditure, any unspent balance on the British grant of £2,500,000 in aid of the frontier areas' budget will also be at the disposal of the Burma Government.

According to the agreement the Burma Government will take immediate and firm measures to increase revenues, effect reductions of Government expenditure and withdraw surplus purchasing power in circulation, particularly by stimulating savings among the general public.

The Burma Government also agreed to pay over to the British Government proceeds from sale of civil affairs services stores, which are not Lend-Lease equipment bought from the United States.

Regarding Burma's defence budget the agreement says: "The British Government take note of the statement by the Burma Government that they will not be capable of making any further contribution to defence beyond 335 lakhs of rupees already included in the budget."

The Burma Government, it is said, maintain the view that the "estimated cost of maintaining troops in Burma, including supplies and services required by these troops on a peace-time basis, represents an appropriate charge on Burma's revenue, without prejudice to the eventual decision as to the strength and composition of the Burma Army and figure of cost now being calculated by the Burma Command."—Reuter.

CONDITIONS OF KOREAN FREEDOM

Washington, May 21.

The Washington Post, in an editorial on the situation in Korea, said today that any substantial move toward independence for the country depends on agreement with Russia.

Continuing the editorial said: "It is unfortunate that Dr. Rhee and his Korean Rightist cohorts cannot bring themselves to accept this fact. Just as discussions of the Joint Commission are about to be resumed after a year's delay, Rhee and his colleagues raised a cry that is almost certain to play into Russian hands and strengthen Soviet stubbornness."

"There is, of course, certain plausibility about Rhee's contention that Korean affairs are being decided not primarily by Koreans but by outsiders."

"He thinks independence is possible immediately. The blunt truth is it will take some years under trusteeship, with the removal of the artificial Russian and American barrier at present dividing the country, before Korea can sustain herself."—United Press.

Soviet Delegation

Seoul, May 22. The following is the official Soviet delegation to the Joint Commission:

Chief Commissioner, Colonel General Torosy Forster Shitkov, former army commander on the Eastern Front; Major General Nicolai Georgievich Lebedeff; Balasanz Gerasim Martynov; Banusamenn, former political adviser on North Korea for the 25th Army; Tikhon Iyvanovich Korekulenko; G. F. Tunkin.

The Soviet delegation is the same as that of last year with the exception of Tunkin who is replacing General Semion Konstantinovich Tsarapkin.—United Press.

ENGLAND HELD TO A DRAW

Geneva, May 21. In a match which was played at a terrific pace throughout England's "B" team was held to a goalless draw by Switzerland's "B" team at the Charninfield Stadium here tonight.

England were better footballers and twice they hit the upright with the goalkeeper well beaten, but the Swiss deserved a draw because of their heroic defence, in which the right back was outstanding.

Soccer And Rugby

London, May 21. Results of soccer and rugby games played today were: Third Division, Northern: York City 1 Oldham Athletic 0. Rugby League: Huddersfield 40 York 14. Leeds 2 Bradford 2.—Reuter.

NEW BIBLE APPROVED

London, May 21. Church of England leaders voted tonight to support the projected publication of a new version of the Bible in modern English.

The upper house of the Convocation of Canterbury approved a resolution calling upon the Archbishop to appoint Anglican Church representatives to an interdenominational editorial committee to work with the Oxford and Cambridge University presses on the new translation.

There was no indication when the work would start. Dr. K. E. Kirk, Bishop of Oxford, emphasized that "the whole proposal is in a very preliminary and fluid state."—Associated Press.

US Help To Stop World Collapse

Washington, May 21.

The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in a nationwide radio broadcast, said today that the United States must continue in 1948 and 1949 to spend billions of dollars to help other countries, or the world, including the United States, would suffer economic collapse.

Mr. Acheson said Europe and Asia were able to sell the United States only half as much this year as they needed to buy here in order to eat, keep warm and to rebuild their countries.

He added: "Unless we continue to help them in 1948 and 1949 through emergency loans and grants to finance importation of the commodities they need, they may not be able to carry on the reconstruction that is necessary if they are to become self-supporting."

"In such an event, economic collapse, political chaos and world poverty and insecurity would quickly follow."—United Press.

Washington, May 21. The gap between the value of goods and services supplied to foreign countries by the United States and of imports valued at \$1,100,000,000 during the first three months of this year, the Department of Commerce disclosed today.

Exports soared to the record total of \$3,900,000,000 as compared with \$3,800,000,000 in the first quarter of 1946, while imports stayed at the \$1,000,000,000 level of the last three months of last year.

Part of the gap between exports and imports was financed by unilateral transfers of about \$700,000,000 of private gifts and remittances transfers through UNRRA, civilian supplies distributed by United States armed forces in occupied countries and miscellaneous items of similar character.

The net outflow of United States capital, chiefly loans by the Federal Government, covered an additional \$1,200,000,000.

The Commerce Department said that foreign countries drew down their dollar assets and sold gold to finance the remainder of their deficit with the United States to the combined extent of \$1,200,000,000.—Reuter.

The Answer Will Be "No"

London, May 21.

If the British Government is asked for its views on the conditions for peace in Palestine which have been passed to Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, by Dr. Max Seligman, the lawyer who recently defended the Jewish terrorist, Dov Gruner, who was executed, it will reject the proposal as a matter of principle, Reuter learned today.

Dr. Seligman's conditions cover the abolition of the military courts in Palestine and the grant of a reprieve to five terrorists now under sentence of death.

It is considered certain in semi-official quarters that the British administration in Palestine will refuse to bargain about the prevention of violence and law breaking.—Reuter.

Opposition To Unified Command In Indonesia

Malang, May 21. The formation of an Indonesian National Army under one command as decreed by President Soekarno recently was not favourably received by Sutomo, the Indonesian leader of the revolutionary army, the Dutch Aneta news agency reported today.

In an interview, Sutomo said investigations should first be made why the irregular armies have no confidence in the present official command, also what will be the position of those who will not be assimilated in the new set-up.—United Press.

Dutch And Communism

Batavia, May 21. The Republican daily newspaper, Merdeka, in an editorial today on the reports that the Netherlands Government intends to apply for a \$300,000,000 in the United States, said the Americans will not give the loan for "reconstruction" of Indonesia because they know reconstruction means nothing else than "enlargement of the army in preparation for a colonial war."

The paper said the Dutch will use to their best advantage the present American tendency of war against Communism to get what they want.

"That is the reason for the present Dutch propaganda in Indonesia, and the existence of Communist tendency in Indonesia is put in the foreground."

"The Dutch are drawing American attention that they are trying to destroy the Communist influence in Indonesia to protect the world against this danger," said the paper.—United Press.

Evacuation Of Dutch

Batavia, May 21. With the expected arrival at the end of May of some 500 Dutch evacuees from the interior of Java, all Netherlands, except those still

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Thursday, May 22
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Peking, Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.
Kongkong, Macao, Shekai & Tainshan (Sea) 5 p.m.
Manila, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Canada (Air) 9 a.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Fookchow and Keelung (Sea) 2 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Manila P.I. & Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Barm, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Brasilia and London (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney & Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peiping & Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Hothow and Kunming (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tainshan, Shekai & Kongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.
Saturday, May 24
Canton (Sea) 1.30 a.m.
Swatow & Hainan (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Tainkong & Hainan (Sea) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. & Straits (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Kweilin and Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Sunday, May 25
Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Kweilin, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.
Hainan, Bangkok & Kongkong (Sea)

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

12.30 ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m. and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 932 megacycles in the 21 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 10.00 p.m.
1.30 Studio: Children's Hour; 2.30 Old Time Dances; 3.30 Dinah Shore; A Light Concert; 7.30 D.C. Transcription Service; "Itina" with Tammy Handley; 8.10 London Relay: World News; 8.10 London Relay: Home News from Britain; 8.15 D.C. Transcription Service; "The Whiffles" with the Letters of Dorothy Wright; 9.15 D.C. Transcription Service; Review of the latest Records received by Dilly Maynard (Piano) and Jessie Matthews (Vocal); 9.30 Relay from the Hotel A. Force by Paul Vulpius. Presented by the H.K. Stage Club; 10.10 Raymond; 10.20 Paganini Concerto No. 2; 10.30 Paganini Concerto No. 2; 10.40 Paganini Concerto No. 2; 10.50 Paganini Concerto No. 2; 11.00 Close Down.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and if thought fit passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

- That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—
- Article 17 shall be cancelled.
 - In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three".
 - The following Article shall be substituted for Article 76 "76. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him".

By Order of the Board,
R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

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FINAL NOTICE

Pre-Occupation (Army) Claims Commission SEAC — Hongkong Section

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Companies/Individuals who have not already filed their claim against the Army for unpaid accounts contracted prior to 25 Dec 41 are requested to do so IMMEDIATELY.

2. All claimants will complete Army Form P.1922, and submit originals or certified true copies of all documentary evidence in support of their claims.

3. Claims to be forwarded to A. D. Claims & Hirings, Room 205, 2nd Floor, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, HONG KONG, (Tel. No. 30009) and clearly marked "PRE-OCCUPATION CLAIM."

4. Claims must reach the above office by the 31st MAY, 1947.

H. VENIS, Lt. Col.,
A. D. Claims & Hirings,
HONG KONG.

SHOWING TO-DAY

MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

The greatest down-to-earth comedy!

FRED MACMURRAY
Pardon My Past

with MARJORIE CHAPMAN
AKUM - WILLIAM - RITA
TAMAROFF - DEMAREST - JOHNSON
BARRY BARRETT - BOWEN - BOWEN
COMMENCING SATURDAY

"TARZAN'S DESERT MYSTERY"
Starring JOHNNY WEISMULLER

Cathay SHOWING TO-DAY - AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ADVENTURE GALORE
WITH THE 'FOREIGN LEGION' OF THE R.A.F.
"INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON"
Starring RONALD REAGAN • OLYMPIA BRADRA

STAR THEATRE

THE H.K. STAGE CLUB
Presenting
"YOUTH at the HELM"
a FARCE in THREE ACTS
BY PAUL VULPIUS
Produced by DONALD RUDD

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